vidual is frequently banged; he gets into print, and the hemp which did the business for him is at a premium. So is it with the great men of the world's vulgar standard. Opinion hangs them up, and then they are famous. A merica seldom has a quarrel, because great men with her do not require to be so elevated to the world's view.

The Erfurt Parliament has ended pretty much where it hersp.

The Erfurt Parlament has enece precy index where it began.

The news from the Continent is unimportant. It is understood that the Romans will rise and drive out the Pope and Cardinals if foreign bayonets depart. So France, unless she continues to play policeman, has ended where she began.

The fête of May 4, the Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Constitution, is over. The Place de la Concorde, world-celebrated, takes again its old look. The colossal sphinxes, made of imitation granite to the life—though it must be confessed that Sphinxes, Osiris, Isis, and other beauties of that sort are rarely seen alive—have been removed that Sphinxes, Osiris, Isis, and other beauties of
that sort are rarely seen alive—have been removed
from the base of the grand Pyramid of Luxor.—
Nowthat stone sampler, worked with ages, dates,
and Coptic distiches four thousand years old, stands
in its original form, so too the flowers, evergreens,
turf, lights, which kept glorious company with the
water beauties of the grand fountains, are gone—
Likewise the four grand temporary arches on the
place; the crowd of statues, lamp pillars, rich hangings, streemers, the blaze of lights in front of the
Chamber of Deputies and the Madeleine, and the
six hundred thousand lamps that adorned the drive
of the Elysian Fields from the Piace to the Arch
of Triumph. Gone, too, are the hundreds of thouof the Elysian Fields from the Piace to the Arch of Triumph. Gone, too, are the hundreds of thousands of lookers on, gamins, grisettes, red ribbons, blouses, soldiers, priests, dandles and country cousins. Sollie's best joys decay; of a scane of gayety and splendor, which delies equality, the stone, iron, asphalt, verdure, trees and fountains only remain, and these are a standing fite, far better than any special creations of other cities can show.

show.

Istock a stroll in the Elysian Fields to see the penny shows. It was in the decline of the Fair. Few remained. The Maid and the Magpie in six acts, performed by children, was, however, done by two rival establishments, and I am ashamed to say that the spirit of competition, of which the New Philosophers complain, had brought the price down to one sou, the original being two sous. Such is the effect of overtrading. It is clear that there is a certain quantity of maids and magpies required, and over that a glut is produced. In a select company of caps and casquettes the mournful drama which delectates housemaids at the Fair and their mistresses at the Opera, was performed. And the acting was not bad. French children seem to act well intuitively. Brief and flitting was the play. The time of each act was a homeopathic dose. In this peripatetic drama, which doubtless is pretty much like the original Theopian mode, see the seminal idea of Eschylus and Shakapere.

The grant mode, see the seminal idea of Pachyus and Ehakspere.

Hoge is the din of the Fair. Trumpets, side drums and big drums are variously at work within fifteen feet of each other. Let us stop a second before a mysteriously covered tent. In front of it is a platform; on this are dancing a damsel with a dress of grand opera brevity, and a melo-dramatic lad. They are engaged as if they liked their work. The remission merry, and the crowd delighted. This lad. They are engaged as if they liked their work. The music is merry, and the crowd delighted. This outside performance is always resorted to at each show, to attract attention, and is spinated, nolsy and burlesque. If there he a May-Queen sort of person to do the elegant, there is also a barlesque person with a mouth that seems to stretch from ear to ear and then begin over again, and he contrives to put the crowd in a good humor. The advertisements of the performance in the tent before which we are standing strikes an American as very strange. Behind this buffoonery are ranged a sign—La Passtanding strikes an American as very strange. Behind this buffoonery are ranged a sign—La Passion de actre Seigneur—and paintings of the show. We are now inside. The girl in the curt attire is the spokesman. The curtain goes up; children of ten or twelve years of age are before us as living statues in good style of art. This is the scene of carrying the cross. The whole turns on a pivot. The curtain falls, and in an instant rises with the second phase of the Passien. And so on to the Crucifixion and the Descent from the Cross, dapres le celebre Reubens. The final tableau concluded, and all the dramatis persone come forward and make a profound and graceful obeisance. Then the show girl thanks the company in good French for the distinguished bonor awarded their performance, and a man at the door asks a sou, which is cheerfully paid by each visitor. Cest trop court,

sance, and a man at the door asks a sou, which is cheerfully paid by each visitor. C'est trop court, says an urchin; mais c'est tree joke maman.

The next show we enter is that of the fat girl of eight years. She appears on the stage, and would considerably outweigh any two women present. The shewman calls attention to the beautiful shape of her head, her finely formed shoulders, arms, hand and foot. Her waist, in point of taper like qualities, was not remarkable. This mass of juvenile fat in a childlike voice informs the company that she had ten brothers and sisters all as remarkable for oily dropsy as herself. She condescended to for oily dropsy as herself. She condescended to dance with a tambourin, and then begged the com pany to contribute for a fund toward ker dot, as she intended to be married when she grow up. Up to this time she had evidently been engaged in

growing across.

Louis Philippe has been indisposed. It is said Guizot did not call on Louis Philippe, nins Mr. William Smith, when in England. Guizot has been marrying his daughter and making an evangelical speech at a society for diffusing Christianity. He had better keep all he has for home consumption.

He had better keep all he has for home consumption.

Americans throng Paris. They are thoroughly peripatetic dare-devils. No hight, depth, cold, heat, distance, difficulty nor danger appais them. Their itch for sight-seeing is marveloos. With a guide-book in hand, so there shall be "no mistake," they go to all the sight seeing rendezvous in and about Paris and across the Desert. A gentleman called on me the other day, whom I took for a Greek, owing to his cap and beard. No: he was from Arkansas, via Edom the accursed. The drollest account of Americanism I have heard of is from Mr. Ingersoil of the Russian Legation. An American, with an eye bunges up, applied to him for assistance to proceed home. He was a whaleman, who had married an Esquimaux wife, and had come overland to St. Petersburg. He had two children. His amiable partner had one fault: she used to get drunk; and then (let the American Eagle hide his head under his wings)—and then used to beat her American husband! He stood in terror of his lovely wife, and worse and worse he wanted to escape from the striking handy-and-bastle respective. American husband! He stood in terror of his lovely wife and worse and worse he wanted to escape from the striking brandy-and-water proofs of her affection, and flee to America. The case was urgent: no time was to be lost. As soon as the Esquimaux Venus had got over her last debauch, and on his track, it would have been all over with him. So the Americans in St. Petersburg made a subscription for him, and he was shipped aboard a vessel. He had hardly been gone, when his Indian love appeared at the American Embassy. Hereaf knew no bounds when she heard that her well-blowed and bruised Yankee husband had gone off. She threatened Imperial vengeance the force of the Russian law should be brought to bear. Jack, however, was safe. According to the bear. Jack, however, was safe. According to the laws of blubber and expediency, he no doubt con-siders hirself entitled to help binself to an Ameri-can wife, warranted not to cut in the eye. W. H. F.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Reply to an American Critic-Free Trade-Corn-Laiss-treece-Position of France-Universal Sufrage-Prus-sia-Socialist Congress.
London Correspondence of The Tribune. LONDON, Friday, May 17, 1830. Menrs. Greeley & McElrath:

GENTLEMEN-I notice in one of the numbers of The Tribune which I have lately received, that a critic of your City recommends you to cut down the space allowed to your European Correspondence, and while he compliments me with the title of "learned," also complains that I am "dull." It is certain that I am not gay; but I do not believe that in requesting my services, you counted on the evolutions of a dancing-master. Joseph de Maistre on his death bed said, "I am going with Europe this is dying in good company." For myself, compelled, perhaps, to live for some time yet, although life can scarce afford me any amusement. I am, gentlemen, like the country from which I have to give you the news, in a state of sadness and perplexity. It is a situation, perhaps, the most diffi-cult and complicated which history has yet presented, that I am to disentangle for your readers, even while it is altogether confused for myself. I purposely abstain from sending you the absurdities of the facile journalism. I do not invent any news. I make little use of declamation-less of calumny I speak seriously to your countrymen of the land beir ancestors-of the country which they have left, perhaps, within a short time. If there is no great advantage to be derived by them, at present, from the facts which are here taking place, the ad-

vantage will certainly exist for their posterity and for the education of their children; for, all the arrangements of the Social Order being essentially the same in the United States as in Europe, you will inevitably advance to positions no less critical and grave than those in which we are struggling, unless you consent to take some lessons in our This, as it appears to me, forms the principal interest in the political communications which you have to receive from the Old World. I could, at most, attempt to interest you by highspiced literature, or by disple s of imagination and genius. But even with the temptation of appearing less "dull," I would not encroach upon the do main of Thomas Carlyle, in his "Latter Day Pamphlets." I have meditated too much on the Epistle of St. James, where he cautions us against the mischief which may be done by those who speak for effect. And then as to Emerson, who could pretend to use his racy quaintness before a public which hears him every day? Emerson is the poet-philosopher of a country which has not yet known adversity-of a country which as yet has found no limits to its spirit of enterprise, nor its power of invasion. He is the incarnation of " Go ahead." I am a poor soldier, on duty for twentyfive years, in behalf of the reorganization of this old European Society, which might be deemed ready to be buried beneath its own ruins, but which is in fact going through the crisis of a laborious delivery.

It is quite natural that my head should bend under this burden; if I could cover it with ashes I would do so, to expiate all the crimes of the stiffnecked sinners of the philosophical and political world. It is, in fact, some stiff-necked inviduals belonging to the old parties, and to one party, which, though younger than the others, is not less obstinate-I mean the stiff-necked followers Adam Smith, and of Malthus, united with the stift

Adam Smith, and of Malthus, united with the stiffnecked partisans of Absolutism, who are among
the principal authors of the evils on which my letters are the sad commentary.

And, for example, I should, perhaps, be less dull
in the eyes of your critic if I shared in the illusions
concerning the magic of Free Trade. I am obliged
to state facts. Now these facts, as they are here
presented, are of a character to arrest the mivement of spontaneous imitation, on which the Utopians of negation have so much counted. I call
Utopians of negation the Economists of the laisse;
faire school, in comparison with the Socialists, who
are Utopians of affirmation. The Economists have
been prodigal of their promises; they have anbeen prodigal of their promises; they have an-nounced all the luxuries of Paradise at a cheap rate, and now that this has fallen through by the reaction off the property of those who were rich, and on the wages of the laborer,—now that this chesp rate, while reducing the price of merchan-dise, has at the same time reduced the means of disc, has at the same time reduced the means of purchasing and consuming—they fall into a passion, like all persons who are put in the wrong. Instead of accepting the new idea of Association and Cooperation, which alone can effect the true liberty of the producers in their relations with the consumers, they are obstinate, preferring to place themselves, by their calumnics against Socialism, in the train of the European reaction.

Still, it is impossible not to make known in America the agitation which every day shows itself here. This agitation aims at the repeal of the present Com Laws, and at a tariff or

of the present Corn Laws, and at a tariff on the agricultural products with which all the markets of England are glutted. I have already spoken to you of its manifestations in the great meetin the delegates from all the counties, which has held, with the Duke of Richmond in the Cl held, with the Duke of Richmond in the Chair. Lord Stanley has since made a reply to an address presented by these delegates, which may be regarded as a manifesto. He encourages the continuance of the agitation. But he declares, at the same time, that he has nothing to hope from the House which has voted the law of 1846, and more recently the Navigation Laws. The Protectionists have no safety but in a dissolution of Parliament. This dissolution is a genuine vicious circle, for a new Ministry is required to declare it; and the present Ministry will not yield their place during the Protectionist agitation; because they find a considerable majority whenever the question is decidedly brought ferward.

This is what happened a few days since, on oc-

This is what happened a few days since, on oc-casion of Mr. Grantley Berkeley's motion. Some formidable facts were brought before Parliament. According to Mr. Berkeley, the value of territorial property in England is diminished by £2,130,000.

property in England is diminished by £2,130,000. The wages of agricultural labor have diminished three shillings a week—in many districts they have been reduced to six shillings.

It has been replied to Mr. Berkeley that the decrease in the price of corn was a temporary fact, and that the price would again come up! What becomes of your promise of a low price! It is restricted. The present cheapness will not last! But a low price of provisions was the boon the Free Traders wished to bestow!

Mr. Cohley was on this and said that the again.

Traders wished to bestow!

Mr. Cobden rose on this, and said that the agriculturists were as stopid as their oxen. But, allowing this to be the case, it cannot set aside the

consequences of the agitation.

It is said, moreover, that all the trouble proceeds from the unwillingness of the landed proprietors to decrease their rents. But it is also a fact that the satisfied with the Manchester school, and that the remedy is in a diminution of rents (which I do not believe), the Free Trade party is fully involved in the method presented by Proudbon, and which thus far has produced in France nothing but rain

it cannot, then, be denied that experience has nown itself hostile to the realization of the Utopia

shown itself hostile to the realization of the Utopia of the Economists for England.

I am far from saying that the remedy for this situation is to be found in a return to Protection by means of custom house tariffs. The only remedy for the Social revolution which tends to unsettle all the interests of the Old World, is to come to a rational method of fixing the rate of wages and the price of articles of consumption.

I know not when we shall arrive at this; its the object aimed at by those Socialists who are considered so revolutionary. But it is certain that the complaints, which are heard, even in England, will prevent other countries from adopting the method of free trade.

of free trade.

The United States do not appear to have any tendency in this direction. And as to France, we have just seen Blanqui, Michel Chevalier, Wolowski, Leon Faucher, condemned as anarchists.

lowski, Leon Faucher, condemned as anarchists by the General Congress of Agriculture.

Thus England is found, on a side which has hitherto not been anticipated, involved in an economical position, from which it cannot extricate itself without allocates. ithout difficulty.

Other troubles are making their appearance.-

Other troubles are making their appearance.—
The abrupt termination of the affairs of Greece,
during the professed negotiation of Lord Palmerston under the mediation of France, has caused
great dissatisfaction to two powers—France, the
mediating power, and Russia, which indirectly
sustained the French mediation. The Russian
Embassador was not present at the banquet given
by Lord Palmerston, in honor of the Queen's birthday. The Ambassador of France, M. Drouyn de
Lbuys, left London on the same day, recalled by day. The Ambassador of France, as Lives and Library, left London on the same day, recalled by his Government. He was recalled not on the immediate occurrence of the settlement of the affairs mediate occurrence of the settlement of the affairs of Greece, but after the reply of Lord Palmerston to the explanations demanded on this subject by our Minister of Foreign Affairs. A conversation took place yesterday in the House of Lords between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham. The terms of the conversation were not alarming. The Marquis of Lansdowne seemed to believe that the return of M. Drown de Linux

not alarming. The Marquis of Lansdowne seemed to believe that the return of M. Drouyn de Lhays to Paris was, on the whole, favorable to an anicable arrangement. But, since then the Paris journals have given us the dispatch recalling the Embassador, and this is of a character to aggravate the difference. Russia also remains.

It may be thought that the position of France is not one to excite her warlike propensities; but I am strongly induced to believe, on the exetrary, that Louis Napoleon would ask nothing better than to see the army preoccupied with the situation of foreign affairs, and even, if necessary, occupied with them. He has no hope of a disturbance in the streets which would place France in the state of siege. He seeks his salvation in war.

This position of France presents an imbrogio, in

This position of France presents an imbrogue, in which, for my part, I can see nothing but darkness. The complet of which I have given you all the de-The completed which I have given you all the details in my former letters has at length arrived at its limit. On the one hand, it has been seen that the progress of pacific Socialism was irresistible, on the other, Democracy has been sufficiently disarmed and deprived of all its means of foreible resistance.

Universal Suffrage, the sacred arch of the Republic has been stitched.

public, has been attacked. The law proposed by

Baroche tends to nothing less than the suppression of 3,600,000 votes. Three journals have been suddenly suppressed, by suspending the licenses of their printers, the Republique, the Voix du Peuple, and the Estafette. The reactionary journals, or rather the Boyalist, are left free and multiply every kind of recoveration. kind of provocation. The people remain immova-ble. But, at the same time, they are making, in all the Departments, a moral movement which leaves the Departments, a moral movement which leaves me some hope, although I cannot conceal my fears, of seeing Napoleon, in union with the European reaction, suppress for a time the Freedom of the Press, and Universal Suffrage, and even the Legislative Assembly. He has only to imitate the 18th Brumaire, or to perish.

The Assembly yesterday passed a resolution which promises well. In spite of the obstinate resistance of the Ministry, it has voted a demand for a statistical statement of the votes enrolled and of those who would be deprived of suffrage by the

those who would be deprived of suffrage by the

Napoleon Bonaparte has published a strong pro test, and, in a letter to his constituents, urged a refusal to pay taxes. The reactionaries have called for a prosecution against him. This has not yet been dared—a new sign of hesitation. What an abyss of contradictions and mysteries, to see the Duke de Broglie President of a Commit-

tee which wishes to violate the Constitution for the advantage of a Bonaparte, and at the moment that the latter separates from En, and, to that the latter separates from E.B. ind, to know himself entirely on the side of Russia and Austria! I can tell you nothing of the dispositions of Prus-sia, which at this moment appear to me more favor-able to Lord Palmerston than to Austria and Rus-sia. The part which she will take in the affair is very important. I am not led to believe that she will incline to the Napoleonic Empire. The Con-gress of German Princes appear to have arranged gress of German Princes appear to have arranged a little what was presented so deplorably by the Eriurt Parliament. The ramifications of the new Germanic Confederation extend even to the Grand Duchyof Baden. If this result is established, the ambition of Prussia will not have all which it demanded, all which it might have obtained. But, after all, it may perhaps be satisfied.

We have had in London this week a Socialist Congress, composed of delegates from Socialand and from cities of the North of England. I was present at this Congress, as correspondent of The Tribune. A vote of thanks was passed to your journal as the representative of Social ideas in America. I send

A vote of thanks was passed to your journal as the representative of Social ideas in America. I send you a report, presented to the Congress and adopted by it, which may be taken as a summary of its past labors and its future plans. The Industrial Associations continue to make rapid progress.

Yours, faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

LETTERS FROM CHARLES LANE.

Light in Darkness.

London, Thursday, May 2, 1850. DEAR FRIEND GREELEY: I know not what the politicians, or the Socialists, or the stock-jobbers, or the public may think of the matter, but it seems to me that this election of M. Eugene Sue as a mem ber of the French Assembly brings us at least half a century nearer the realization of our hopes than we thought we were. In this act, progressive principles wonderfully triumph. Some object to the man, and many are shocked at the principles which he is made to represent, and therefore they would have us make a large deduction from our gratulations. But both the objections in reality make our triumph the greater. For if men are found voting for principles which are unfashionable as well as persecuted by the Government, their valor can only arise from the deep convictions in their beatts. And if, because of the few of those principles on the past of the wealthy and biggeral. hearts. And if, because of the fear of those princi-ples on the part of the wealthy and leisurely, they can only fix on an objectionable candl-date, and yet elect him by a large majority, how brilliant would be the demonstration of success if a traly deserving candidate could be found! Now that the public voice has spoken, there will be candidates in plenty. If the prov-inces of France were as free from priestly influ-ence as Paris, we should soon find Louis Napoleon himself at the head of the Socialist candidature. Peace—inward peace—Faith—Reliance—these are Peace—inward peace—Faith—Reliance—these are the qualities, the temperaments, that shall give a durable and a beautiful triumph to all that is good and holy—a triumph so beautiful that even those who are now the greatest enemies of Progress shall participate in its joys and share in its happi-ness with you and abail patterpate in the pass with you and Your sincere friend, CHAS LANE.

LONDON, April 2% LONDON! from LONDON do I date this episted. I, who eight years ago thought that I had forever quitted the old, corrupt island for your fresh Western world, have it seems rebounded from all probability of a life in the sweet green wood to the old profitless pledding of writing books, which at the year's end are profitless for any purpose but fuel. Yes, here I am, one among tens, ay, hundreds of thousands whose occupations are estirely unproductive to their own minds, and which contribute nothing to the common stock of material goods for the benefit of mankind at large. If any wars wighter to see the common stock of the core man wishes to see the enormous waste of the com-petitive system, let him visit London, and enter into the banking, stock lobbing and trading accountancy of this overgrown wasp's neat. The princi-ple is of course the same everywhere, but the highly composite and massive condition of things here is most conclusive as to the possibility of an ther order of life, on which there being no such waste, the bodies and minds of men should have a better chance of development, while the culture and beautification of the earth should be a glorious

Here are compacted within a diameter of ten miles about 2,200,000 of us, crammed and jostled together in a hot bed sort of fashion, forming the very heart and core—the densest consumation—of that fated jumble called civilization. Yet from that very fat, from the extreme ferment of mind which is always going forward here, it is probable that London may after all, be the seed-bed of the new age. And why may after all to may after all to the seed bed of the new age. pany them from the crowded city to the denses umbrage of the remotest backwood. We are not umbrage of the remotest backwood. We are not indeed to suppose that our city is even now altogether unpoetic. You may hear what Mr. P. J. Bailey has just said thereupon:

LONDON.

I love thee, London! for thy many men,
And for thy mighty deeds and senges of glory:
For all great thoughts and there into the series.

For all great thoughts and things into thy story Drain themselves—of the heart, or hand, or pen. I love thee in all hours; the most, though, when

The busy heart of universal man Seems throbbing through thee without pause or plan, Yes, haply well, to Goo's all-loving ken.

Yet, haply well, to God's all-loving ken.

Thou art the greanest thing on the earth's face
That man hath made; thou art what man can do:
Look on it, Lord: and greaten it with thy grace.
Hundreds of strines therein are thine;—too few;
Let the world worship Gon! ye cities how!

And last and lowest thou, proud London, thou!
You will agree with me, I think, that the conclusion of our poet, though beautifully orthodox, is somewhat impotent. The prophet poet has yet to ancounce himself who shall lead us out of the bonds of civilization into the freedom of divine his.

Mr. Bailey is pretty well known in your con-

boads of civilization into the freedom of divine life.

Mr. Bailey is pretty well known in your community by his poem of "Festus," a work which carnot be read and kegotten. He has recently put forth a smaller volume entitled "The Angel World," beautifully printed and bound in blue and gold, and dis-embelished by a coarse wood engraving in the angelic fishion of Romish books. When the author places on the title-page "By Philip James Bailey: Author of 'Festus," it is our duty to warn our friends that there is some mistake. The old question of personal identity we cannot now enter upon, but certainly the Philip Bailey who helped us thought-ward by his Festus, is not the same Philip Bailey who endeavors to console us with this presentation from the Angel is not the same Philip Bailey who endeavors to console us with this presentation from the Angel World. An appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober could not lead to decrees more varied. We certainly prefer the celestial ideas of the earthly characters in the Festus to the terrestrial sentiments of the heavenly characters in the Angel World. But, difficult as it may be to forget for a moment the plenitude of deep thought and rich imagery with which Festus abounds throughout, we must permit the present work to be indeed by e must permit the present work to be judged by own merits. No man is bound to be always in

its own merits. No man is bound to be always in the same mood, nor equally happy in expression.

The Angel World is written in smooth and pleasant blank verse, and seems designed to give a view of the Christ dispensation as seen from above, but after a patient perusal and with high expectation and higher wish to find some new thoughts, some magnetic leiting down from the Angel World, we confess to a sad disappointment. It is altogether a variet to orthodoxy, which scarcely for once permits the swelling bosom to burst forth

with an original expression. The angels set com-fortably together on seats of clouded gold and arise consecutively and make speeches as orderly as Members of Parliament. Thus:

"O, happy angels, heavenly and divine,
To whom nor sin, nor sigh, nor tear, nor woe,
Not even in imagination, come:
And whose free lives in bleat obelience pass
To one law pure and sole—the law of love.
How shall ye hear, or I relate, the griefs
Of orbs disrupted and of spirits dyed
In blackest sin—of God's high rule reject."

In blackest sin-of God's high rule reject."

After a due quantity of discussion, however, all turns out happily, and

"The Sun Eternal smiled, and from his throne Stretched out the band of blessing o'er the world; And bless it was-forever blest it is."

Such an announcement as a poem called The Angel World, from such a source, justifies me, I think, in making these remarks. I should be glad to have been obliged to make others of a different character, or to have been so taken off my feet that I could only have offered my homage.

could only have offered my homage. OPERATIVES UNIONS.

OPERATIVES UNIONS.

There have, as you will doubtless hear, been two or three efforts made in London to establish Labor Unions. The most successful appears to be the Tailors, who have about 24 of their body at work. A serious objection exists against this particular measure, namely, that it does not originate with the men themselves, but is "promoted" principally by Christian preachers and their moneyed friends. Is will be all very well if these promoters merely advance the capital in the first instance and guide the workmen into the method of conducting their own business; otherwise the burden of borowed capital and of clerical advisers may oppress own business; otherwise the burden of bar-rowed capital and of clerical advisers may oppress the toiling animal beyond the point of endurance. If the foreign help leads to self-help all will be well, but the Church has never yet embraced the rights of Labor nor of Education but to blight them with CHARLES LANE.

Saucy Byron remarks that vows of amendment made in a storm at sea, are good for very little, kines if the repentant sinners are drowned, they can't keep their vows, and if saved they don't. Thus is it with the determination of the great mass of society to adopt a more holy system. When business fails, when wages are low or altogether suspended, when want presses hard, men's eyes are egened to the necessity for an improved order of social life; "a fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind," their hearts expand; they are ready to grasp the band of any man and every man in brotherly fellowship, and to go forward on new sround, conquering vice, misery and crime for ever-more. But anon the tide reflows, business improves, wages rise, the commercial panic is past, and the income of the day suffices to the demands thereof. These reflections, if not applicable to the less wantful condition of the great and enlightened United States, are certainly more true than severe since if the repentant sinners are drowned, they United States, are certainly more true than severe when applied to the small and shadowy United Kingdom. But it is not at all to be regretted that such is the fact. The desire for reform which grows out of mere animal suffering cannot lead to a very exalted spiritual state. A hungry

lead to a very exalted spiritual state. A hungry stomach is a hopeless origin for social regeneration. How far any practical efforts about to be tried in your country are thus based, I know not; but I rejoice to discern in some writers at least an altogether different origin for their exertions. Inasmuch as the spiritual result will be a reflex of the originating spirit, or at all events cannot be superior, it is of profound importance to ascertain the moving spirit. No less the motive spirit in myself than in my coadjutors.

Disgust and disappointment at the present disordered order of society may very honestly be felt by the noblest mind; but this alone is not a sufficiently high and genetic emotion to produce a well ordered state of mankind. The pain of the gout does not make one wise in its cure. The leaders in the new peaceful crusade cannot consist of the acutest sufferers by the Saracenic barbarity of the present age. The movers in the new world must rather consist of the best of the old. Not alone such as are best to the microscopic and virtuesuch as are best to the microscopic and virtue-scelling eye of moral criticism, but those who, while possessing enough moral power to resist the base permissions of commerce and degrading at tractions of literature, have yet been successful in the mercantile or professional world. Too frequent-ly the temporary success of such leading minds de-tains them among the profane crowd assembled tains them among the profane crowd assembled before the portals of the temple. Would that we could arouse them to the joys of a truer worship within the fines so that without further delay we all may enter the holy of holies. Chas. Lane.

IRELAND. Dublin Correspondence of The Tribune. Duelin, Friday, May 17. ENGLAND LEARNING THE ALPHABET OF IRE-

LAND. And what is that? you say. I answer, The relation of the lower to the upper classes-of the cultiva ers of the soil to those who, as proprietors, have rioted in the fruits-of the tenant to the land-This, in a country almost wholly agricultural, Economy. And this, with a succession of English Lords Lieutenant-and Secretaries, upper and under, public and private-and English Proprietors and Irish Agents-and Commissions of Inquiry de omnibus et quibusdam aliis, producing a series of Blue-Books that would, had they escaped the snuffmaker and grocer, have made a Library-and socalled "Representatives" in Parliament, for whom Priests and Parsons, Orange and Green, fought like heroes, and who deceived both-and "Associations," headed by men with "political lives" of every conceivable genus and species. Withal, the foundest ignorance prevailed till the Irish people k up the matter themselves.

The deputations have had interviews with the Prime Minister, and Sir Robert Peel, with Sir James Graham and Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli, have made their statements, recorded their facts, detailed their statistics, and answered their quesstions. Every one wondered that nothing had been done before, admitted that landlord irresponsible despotism and oppressive exaction required a sible despotism and oppressive exaction required a remedy; declared himself ready to do his atmost; talked of difficulties, and feared the Deputies were asking too much; still they were thankful for the information. Now all this is a "new thing;" time was when such men would have scowled on or laughed at such requirements, and said they would "consult the Irish Members," or "communicate with the Irish Government." But the People have found out their own strength, and the rulers know it, and they are at last going to work the right way. it, and they are at last going to work the right way.

But these deputations have learned as well as tought; and, having come home with the information, they are communicating it, preparatory to the next election. With the exception of Sharman Crawford, the pattern landlord, the veteran and managering advector of treasuring the landlord. Crawford. the pattern landlord, the veteran and unwavering advocate of tenant-right, landlord though he is, and Torrens McCallagh, M. P. for Dundalk, Col. Rawdon of Arungh, Mr. Dawson of Mousghan, and Mr. Tennant of Belfast, "The Parliamentary Representatives from Ulster," says Dr. McKnight, Editor of the Banner of Utster, himself one of the Deputies, "are the merest noninees of the aristocracy." He intends, he says, to make more particular disclosures: meantime, in these letters, which are intended to show to America Ireland as she is, but for the present movement, which is that of the people themselves, you would hardly have expected such a statement as the following regarding Ulster: "The fact is," says Dr. McKnight in reporting the proceedings of the Deputation, and the utter indifference or hostility of the mass of the Ulster Representatives, "that in no sense of the word are the people of Ulster ropremass of the Uster Representatives, "that in no sense of the word are the people of Ulster repre-sented in Parliament, except in the way of con-stitutional mockery. The aristocracy, and the squierarchy, and the landlordism of Ulster are all efficiently represented by their own nominees, who are sent forward under color of the people's suf-frages; while the people themselves are no more represented in the present House of Commons than they are in the Austrian Diet. In the Scott the they are in the Austrian Diet. In the South th tenant community really have a few Members of Parliament who speak their sentiments and who act for their interests; whereas, Ulster, with all its boasted superiority, is one vast rotten bo

boasted superiority, is one vast rotten borough."

The remedy is in the hands of the Ulstermen themselves; and, now that their eyes are opened, they will use it. The connection of this question not only with the pacification and agricultural improvement of Ireland—and so of national prosperity—but with political and financial reform has ty-but with political and financial reform, has been demonstrated to England; and whether in the way of opening a secure and profitable sphere for money investment, or of economy in the dimin-ution of military and constabulary to keep the peace, or increasing a demand for English manu-factures, the settlement of this question has been shown to be important to England as well as to Ireland. And John Bull opens both eyes and ears

when the argument touches the pocket. There will be a "Conference" in Dublin by and by; Priests and Presbyterian Ministers, laymen Protestant and Roman Catholic, Ulater Orangemen and Munster Ribbonmen, the nominees of Dr. McHale from Connaught and Covenanters from Derry and Down,—and mighty curiosities they will be to one another respectively—will meet. I spite of all preliminaries now in progress, it will be stormy; not a little nonsense will be sponted, But, though there will be no propocal to march a bundred thousand men to ask from Parliament the settlement of the question,—as the men of Birmingham proposed to do in the case of the Reform Bill.—yet I should not wonder if, as the old Boroughmongering parliament thought it wise to reform itself when public opinion would bear it no longer, so the present Landlord-parliament should commence, at least, the work of recognizing the claims of tenant industry; and hint to the House of Levis the land reference hearter than argains one. claims of tenant industry; and bint to the House of Lords that land reform is better than agrarian con-vulsion. I see the Bill for extending the Irish franchise has passed the Commons only by a ma-jority of sixty-eight; which, it is supposed, will warrant the Lords in throwing it out. D'Israeli warrant the Lords in throwing it out. D'israeli said in the debate that if the Government had proposed first to settle the tenant question so as to introduce a respectable class of proprietors, he would not have objected. Well, they will have to do beth: it is merely a question of order and time. Even Connaught, with all its starvation, bankruptey, and religious discord, has had its "Monster Meetisgs" for tenant right.

The sales of estates are going on as fast as the Commissioners can get through the work; but the Irish and English proprietors are making a death struggle to retain their political and territorial absolutism, notwithstanding. The bill for giving the tenantry a right to vote, as they are bound to pay rent and support the poor, has passed the third reading in the Commons; but that it will be at tempted to quash or emasculate it in the Lords, is evident; for Stanley told the Protectionist deputation that his attachment to the principle of "Protection"—that is, Landlordism—"remains unchanged; and that he only looks for the moment when he can say, as the Duke did at Waterloo, "Up, Guards, and at them!" And this after the Premier had, a little before, told the same gentlemen, in substance, that he was unchangeably opposed mier had, a little before, told the same gentemen, in substance, that he was unchangeably opposed to Protection; that he would not advise the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the subject; and that a return to the former system is an impossibility. The whole United Kingdom, therefore, is looking forward to this, as the first collision between the Landdord and Liberal parties. It is well that the Tenantry of Ireland are leagued with the Free Traders of Britain; it is thus that they must finally get the right to vote and the right to live—not merely ex-ist—the right to their own industry, capital and skill, and by both raise the country into political independence and social prosperity.

The process of flag-barning, dram smithing and

lodge-dissolving by the Orangemea goes on swimmingly. In one district after another resolutionsspiced with satire upon all governments as having humbugged them, and upon themselves for their simplicity in being duped-are published; putting an end to their party meetings, and pledging theman end to their party meetings, and pledging themseives to nothing but country. What, I suppose, will prove the last resort of "Young Ireland" to arms, from the ridicule it has called forth, has occurred. The "Alliance" as represented by the Nation and the "Democracy," by the Frishman, have for some time been at "war to the"—not "knife's" but "pen's" point. Mr. Leyne of the former, and Mr. Heazle of the letter, waxed wofully warlike; and after a correspondence that would fill a dozen columns of The Tribune, it turns cut that neither wished to fight, though both wished to pass for perfect fire-eaters, and each lays the non-effusion of blood to the charge of the other; non-effusion of blood to the charge of the other and I defy any jury to decide who tells the truth.
If there is the ozzing out of wisdom in the case of

diseased and the dying as to wear down a vigorous constitution; premature decay, and now death, was the result. There was not in Ireland a more constent Protestant, nor, at the same time, one more charitable, and his death was felt equally as a loss by Protestants and Roman Catholics; the whole parish attended the funeral; the Assistant Barrister adjourned the Sessions, and three priests were among the mourners. Practical examplification of the possibility of uniting firmness with liberality; of Protestants and Roman Catholics, lay and clerical "excepting to differ," of the effect of the feet. cal, "agreeing to differ;" of the effect of the fam-ine in producing such a feeling; and they who know what ills disunion has inflicted on Ireland will rejoice in such a display, and wish it unive

THE OUPEN'S VISIT

It is announced that the Queen is to visit Ireland, on her way to her Highland Sammer Home, at Salmoral. This is not unlikely. The young Prince is to be previously christened by the names of "Arthur Patrick Albert,"-in honor of the Duke o Wellington, the visit of the Queen to Ireland, and his father. More Apocryphal. But John O'Connell, -for want of something in the way of notorietyhas appounced in Concillation Hall, that if she comes in addresses full of loyalty, there shall be embodied wrongs and sufferings; especially the Church Establishment grievance; and a demand for the repeal of the Union. Well, Ireland has wrongs, God knows,-and there is suffering enough for Queen Lords, and Commons to mitigate,-and the Establishment is a grievance; but why address the Queen? And why then? All right, sed nune non tempus, hie non locus. But is is, most likely, a bravado: merely

And the Dublin folks will bespeak a headache or s sprained ancle for him for the nonce. For in truth every sane man in Ireland knows repeal to be an impossibility,—because England won't give it, and Ireland can't take it; and therefore the tactique is nion with the reformers of Britain for justice to

"PADDY IN THE POOR-HOUSE." An amusing jeu d'esprit with this title has attracted notice-intended, mainly, as a satire on the Political Economy worship of the Commissioners, that insist upon the inmates being idle, lest there should be interference with the law that regulates supply and demand in the regular market. Not to disturb this by working at their trades. Pat and Judy are hard put to it to fill up the time. Among the contrivances, you may be sure, in Ireland, rethe contrivances, you may be sure, in Ireland, religion comes into play. Such is the love for souls among the paupers, and zeal among the chaplains, that two thirds of the time of the guardians is occupied in taking cognizance of attempts to proselyte. This is especially so in Dublin. One poor devil sets in among a knot of Catholics, and they squeeze him—after the manner of the wild elephant between the two tame ones, in India—till he wishes the state of the state of the two tames ones, in India—till he wishes the state of the state tween the two tame ones, in India—till he wishes to get his name changed on the register to the other side. Another is wheedled with the prospect of getting out, and a situation through some stauch auardian, by two or three honey lipped disciples of Knox or Wesley. The Protestant chaplain got leave to have the assistance of a reader, and he fixed upon one so powerful in lungs and voice that he made every Catholic in the Ward hear the Bible, in—as they say in Scotland—"the dealest lug in his head." The Priest got permission for some votaries to repeat the Rosary for some old blind Catholics; and they sang out, to the great annoyance of some stiff Protestants. And then, an appeal to the Guardians for redress of grievances; and then a debate, loud, long and stormy—"words." and then a debate, loud, long and stormy—"words," but only words—"drawn swords." And then the Commissioners deliberate on the resolutions of the Guardians, and issue their edicts. And then the Press—maybe it does not, according to its favorite side, discuss, dissect and censure. So that our side poor, after all, give employment to others, if others wont give work to them. TRLESCOPOS.

P. S.—The Presbyterian Synod of Belfast has just resolved to step out of its usual line, and potition Parliament in favor of tenant-right. Though not strictly Ecclesiastical, it is intimately connected with the moral and social improvement of Ireland.

LANDLORD DESPOTISM DYING GAME. BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentication and his wife; also here or four stagle gentlemes can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a small private family, at 16 Willow-place, within three minutes waits of Bouth Ferry.

BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife or three or four bingle gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at 428 Hudson-at. Reference required. my22 70890s*

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to let, on the second two single gentlemen, at 35 Hudson-st. near Jay-st.

my20 Imeed c my20 lmeed's

BOARD.—A gentieman and his wife can find full or
partial board; also a few single gentlemen, pleasant
rooms with or without board, at 'II Leroy-place, Bleecker-st. my22 twood*

FACTS FOR THE IRISH IN AMERICA

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES can be accommodated with a choice of rooms and beard in a family residing at 230 East Broadway, near Chinonest. my29 lw TO LET, WITH BOARD-In a private family, an narraleted front and back parlor, on the first floor, Apply at 19 Bleeker-st. my25 30 A LADY realding in a pleasant location in Prince-st one block west of Broadway, will be happy to receive as inmates of her family a few gentlemen and heir wives and a few single gentlemen, to either full or partial board, where can be realized an agreeable home, with modernic and the realized an agreeable home, with modernic rems. Address C. B. Tribune Office. A FURNISHED ROOM, opposite Washington breakfast. Apply at 206 Fourth-at. References exchanged. my50 2w

U.J.—The subscriber having taken this establishment and having entirely reflicted it, is prepared to welcome this friends and the public to accommodations equal to any in Elizabethrown, N.J. The Hotel has numerous apartments, consisting of an ordinary, dicing room, parlors, bedrooms, Ac. In addition to come for large or small public needings, there are shiftly rooms for families or private parties. The location is convenient either for men of business or for those who visit Elizabethrown for pleasure, taking one hours pleasant ride. The terms moderate, and no nairs will be arread to sixe subjection. If there is the ozzing out of wisdom in the case of the Orangemen, there is the evaporation of folly in the case of the Young Irelanders; and I think the Irish in America will be glad that there is hope of national wisdom and union.

A more interesting fact than either has occurred at Skibbereen. Your readers will remember that in the famine that district—along the south coast of Cork—was among the most severely visited. The rector of the parish, Mr. Townsend, devoted his income, and by correspondence raised immense sums beside, to the relief of the starving, without distinction, and labored so incessantly among the diseased and the dying as to wear down a vigorous o pains will be spared to give satisfaction.

my27 lw*c WILLIAM REILLEY, Proprietor. COAL: COAL:—Best Peach Orchard, range and egg size, of superior quality, delivered at 50 cents less than last Summer a prices, from SIMPSON'S yards, 70 Thompson-st near Spring, and 9 Christopher-st near Jefferson Market.

my21 lm*

my21 lm*

AM DELIVERING the best Red Ash Coal, Stove or Evg. from my yard corner of King and Green wich, at \$4.75; \$4.50 from boats [my25.2m*] PETER GLINFOR.

WINDOW SHADES.

WANTS.

WANTED—Situations for a number of excellent this and children, recently arrived, free from city habits and associations, and willing to work for moderate wages. Application to be many a 'the officers of Commissioners of Emigration, in the Park. No charges.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do piain sawing and mind children. Good city reference can be given. Call for two days at John Cassidy's, 369 Mott-st, near Blooker.

WANTED—Four or five first-rate washers and ironer.
None but the best of bands need apply. Inquire at the
Lundry, in Fifty third-st, between First and Second ava.

WANTED-in a small family, a respectable English woman; she must be a good cook, washer and froner. Apply 454 Grand-st. between the hours of 5 and 7 P.M. my22 latf

myrz isif

TO MASTER I'RINTERS.—The advectiser being

a stranger in the City and not knowing those offices
where he might be believ to get a fair remuneration for his
labor, takes his method for obtaining employment. He has
been accustomed to pob and book work, and is attentive
been accustomed to pob and book work, and is attentive
bean accustomed to pob and book work and is attentive
hand, and is willing to pay more than the low rates in some
establishments, will please address. Frinter, "at this office,
mysb 2470 k F.

INFORMATION WANTED. ITHENEY DRURY

of Lincoln, England, be still alive, he is requested to the immediately to bis sund, Mira Tallani of Meadvill Crawford Co. Pennsylvania. Any persons able to give h formation of this young man, are exceedy solicited to fo ward it to the above actives, as his family are in afficied on his account. Other papers please copy. a25 22s-

A is not fully occupied, would like to devote a part of to auditing accounts, or writing up another set of hoo Address Accountant, box 3,143, Post-Office, my30 im

DOOKS POSTED UP AND BALANCED, or reg all kinds copied. Apply in person or by letter to myll lim's STURTEVANT, 582 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

DOARDING.—A gentleman and bis wife, and 2 or 3 single gentlemen, can be accommodated with agreeble apartments, with full or partial board, by applying at 23 McDougalest. Location in a very respeciable neighborhood and near the Blecker-st. like of singles. References given and required.

BOARD-ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—Gentlemen and their Wives will find good accommodations; also, two or three single gentlemen, as above at 29 my30 3x*

R GOMS TO LET.—Very pleasant, airy, and neatly furnished rooms, without board, may be had by immediate application at 86 Franklin-at, a few doors west of Breadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chutham-st. call the attention of all persons wanting Stades to their assortment of Shades, and materials for making and hanging Shades.— They make the best quality only, and sell at prices full 25 per cent less than any other manufacturers. All Shades

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY, com-risog Landespes, Gothes, Fioral, Scrolls, Interior Views, and other styles equally new and rich in their de-signs, are now seiling at prices that cannot fall to meet the approbation of the most economical. Purchasers are so-Reliciot to call and examine for themselves at JOHN GREA SON'S Window Shade Sales Room, 247 Greenwich & between Murray and Robinson sts. WINDOW SHADES! GILT CORNICES! DRA

WINDOW MUSLINS, &c.—Earnlites about furnishing their windows with the above articles, will find at J. C. WOODFOED'S, 205 Broadway, the largest and best assortment to the city; at veral new styles never bofors intro-duced in New-Yorz. Lace and musits curvairs, drapery, tassels, loops, pine, bande, combless, &c. Famellies pur-chasing of the subscriber may rely upon getting a first-rate article, and as low as it is possible to import or manufac-ture it. Microhamis buying at wholesade will find it decided-by to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, all of f. J. C. WOODFORD, 255 Broadway.

P. SUMNER,
251 GREENWICH-ST. corner of Murray, and
251 Greenwich-st. corner of Barclay, (late 188 Green-

TINSMITH AND METAL ROOFER, House and ship plumbing, locksmith and bell-hanger, since, pipe, copper and zinc ware, steam tables and chimnov-tops, bright ware, isings, pumps, &c.

Roofs repetred and painted with fire-proof, soapstone and atterplature.

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS,
II AVING BADE extensive arrangements for the toligrating spring trade are prepared to execute all orders to their little cheaper than any other similar establishment in the city. Call and see specimens, and leave your
orders which will be promptly executed. Store 630 Greenwich-st. one door below Christopher-st. Constantly on hand
a large assurant of paints, cits, glass, &c. my21m*

BAVANA CIGARS.

MORALES & LUNAR.

Commission Merchants and Importers of Havana Cigars, 1134 Nassous-et.

WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL, WHOLESALE AND ESTAIL, the assortment of the best brands from the Island of mr2 3mesod.

ALBANY AND SCHENEUTADY RAILBOAD

A LBANY AND SCHEEN SCTADY RALLROADA COMPANY.—The Anoma Election for Directors of
this Company will be held at their office in the city of
Albany on the second Wednesdey (12th day) of June next,
12 o'clock at noon of that day. The poll will continue open
one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 32
to 12th of June inclusive. Albany, May 15, 1350.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E FOSTER Jr. Secretary.

PAINTING—in imitation of Wood and Marble, J.
SPENCER & SONS, 12th Welker-et, all continue to
execute orders in their thee of business. Hall Walls, Manties, Doors, Libraries, Stores, Fariors, and Churches (in city
and country) painted to imitate the various woods and marbless. Orders promptly attended to.

187

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,-The under

Mained, sole agents in New Fork for the celebrates Russell & Robinson brand of Tobs co, are now receiving fresh supplies of that choice article; also, of Grant & Heber, Coleman Wortham, James Thomas, Jr., Dill & Mulchshey, Samuel S. Myer & Co. James Pisher, Jr., Gonny & Royster, Young & Burwell, Moss, Esmeralda pound lumps and all graces pounds, half pounds, S. g., and 18s. in tackages of various sizes direct from the manufacturers in Virgitia.

My253sod*

104 Frontet.

A LEXANDRE'S patent artificial loceles are safer Amuch cheaper, and cause less pain than the repulsive leech. They are unalterable, and will hast for ever if properly used. For sale at all the principal drug class, Whole sale depot at Victor Bishop's 25 Maiden-lane.

my5 lmeod*

LAMBERT ALEXANDRE.

ROOFING.—Goodwin's Fatent Cement Sheathing is the only permanent covering for making tin or shingle roofs tight, done lot 51 cents user foot. New roofs of rough plank covered for 42 cents, and warranted by S. GOOD WIN, 22 Canal-st. m6 Imsod*e

pired than benefitted by quack oils. 16 years of successful treatment enables Dr. LUTENER, Aurist, 558. Broadway, to care all Deafness, when the nerve and drum is good. Also all unpleasant noises and discharges of the ears in a short time without risks or pain References to be seen at his Ear Refirmary, 568 Broadway, near Milos. Consultation fee, by letter or otherwise, 81. Unpaid letters refused. Office hours daily from 8 until 3. Sandays excepted.